Business Motices

SEVASTOPOL IN RUINS.—The fall of this sup

posed impregnable furtress will not diminish the large sales of RAFFERTY & LEASE's superior DAGUERREAN HATS, which are cold at prices to suit the times, at No. 57 Chatham at., and cor. Chatham and Pearlasts. 379 BROADWAY.

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap Ix-cuation at 5 yard. Oil Chothes, Rugs, Matting, Mars, &c., county low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st. MERINGES — MERINGES. — Just received and for sale 2,000 yards of superior quality French Merinose, at \$1 per yard—the same as usually sold at 12. These are the cheapost goods over offered to the public.

B. H. LEADBRATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will spose of the balance of his stock of first quality Ready-Made CLOTHING.—Comprising Overcoate, Business Costs, Pantalonov, Vosts, &c., at wholesale prices, with a view of reëntering, the new premises at the old stand, No. 251 Broadway, on the lat of February next, with an entire new stock.

WM. T. JESSENGS, Nos. 7 and 9 Berclay-st.

MELODEONS.—The largest assortment of cele brated MELODEONS in the United States, at a less price than can be had elsewhere. Among them those of S.D. & H. W. Bmith's well-known make, celebrated as being tuned in the squal temperament. HORACE WAYERS, No. 333 Broadway.

EOLIAN PIANOS .- T. GILBERT & Co.'s PRE Molian Fianos, with or without the celebrated Eolian attachment; Hallett & Cumston's Fianos, (of the old firm of Hallett hallett & Cumston's Fianos, (of the old firm of Hallett halle

SPECIAL SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS .- The SPECIAL SALES OF STOCKS AND DOUBLE TO MUDERSHAP WEDNESDAY FRIDAY and SATURDAY to special sales of STOCKS and BONDS in addition to his require semi-weekly anction sales which take place as usual on Mondar and Thursday, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

Real Estate and Stock Austioneer.

No. 4 Broad-st.

PLAID RAW SILKS AT 50c. — We will open this morning, I case of the best quality Plaid Raw Silks, (warranted all silk.) which we will sell at 50 cents per yard, worth E. H. LEADRATER, No. 347 Breadway, cor. Leonard st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION .-

LACE AND BUSIAN CURTAINS PROM AUCTION.—
KETY & FERGUSON,
No. 2394 Broadway and No. 54 Readest, have on hand
20,000 Lace and Musian Curtains,
bought of anction, at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same
for a few days at great bergains, full 20 per cent, less than the
original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Wixnow Stanbis and Gu.T
Consider in the city, all of which must be seld cheap. CATABACT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—
This Hotel will be kept open during the winter.
WHITNEY JERAULD & Co.

THE WINTER SEASON AND KNOX'S FURS.—
The exceeding mild weather this fall has proved detriments to the interests of the for trade, through the past week has sent crowds of ledies to Knox's setabilishments Nox 533 Broadway and 125 fulton-st, in pursuit of 'sets' Knox has a splendid vaciety, and his prices are uncommently moderate.

FURS! FURS!-Ladies' Furs of extra quality, and of our manufacture only, consisting of Capes, Victorines Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varioties and fashious of the same. Leavy & Co. Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

The greatest inducements to purchasers of sat-perior Caoranas are offered at No. 106 Fulton-st., being well made, of the best materials and styles, and at extremely low prices. Call and examine. Evoxard T. Horkett, Clething Emportum, No. 106 Fulton-st.

GO AHEAD!—BUY CHEAP AND SELL CHEAP-\$100.000 worth of fine WINTER CLOTHING, intended for the Broadway Retail Trade, for sale at Half price at Evans's Clothing Warehouse. Nos. 68 and 68 Fultons I. Eight av Bank taken at par; Lewis County, 50; Washtenau, 40.

REGULATORS VERSUS PILLS. No. 4.

We are continually asked—"What is the difference between RADWAY'S REGULATORS and ordinary pills."

We answer that pills as they are ordinarily prepared and cold by different manufacturers are generally one of two kinds—those which operate on the bowels merely called purgative pills, and those which excite the secretion of the liver, and are called and those which excite the secretion of the liver, and are called mercurial or liver pills. RADWAY'S REGULATORS resemble pills accept in shape, but differ in every other characteristic. They act not only on the bowels but on the liver, skin, panters and kidneys, regulating each organ to an healthy action. They are not drastic and never alve palls as most purgative pills do; they stimulate the liver without endangering the patient with salilvation, as mercurial pills do; containing no minerals in their composition, they are harmless when used for a length of time. They are tasteless, being enacloped in an elegant could be a superficted to the properties of Radway's Ready Relief and Renovating Resolvent. Optince, No. 182 Fulton et., op taking, New York

A New Discoveray.—A Wonderful Assist-REGULATORS VERSUS PILLS. No. 4.

A NEW DISCOVERY .- A WONDERFUL ASSIST O NATURE — Persons who find it difficult to diges who suffer from sourness in their stomachs, wind or or a heavy wight at the pit of their stomachs, ; wine glass of Dr. HAM'S INVIGORATING SPIRIT. discovered beverage is the most of licious invigors newly discovered beverage is the most dedictions integrated in the ... It imparts now life to the weary and depressed; strength can the wesk and feeble, and makes bealthy the nervous and sickly. Ladies in III health should use Dr Haw's Invisor arms Spirity. Price 41 per bottle. Rapway & Co. No. 16: Pullonet, America Mar Havis, No. 159 Fulton et , Brooklyn, Sold by Drugglets everywhere

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.—This is he very best caloring Fluid in the world. The black and sown conferred by it to the hair are mainre's own, perfectly additinguishable from the natural tents. Sold, wholesale and stall, and applied at Caisaranono's, No. 6 Aster closes.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S cele-brated HAIR DYE is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Rold wholesale or retail, or applied in sine private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR Dye, Wig and Organical Hair Pactory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Nov. 25.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

HE REW-TORK WEEKLY TRIBUNG for unseek contains the following:

1.EDITORIALS: Cleared Up; Society in Liberta; Sevatopol; Louis Napoleon in Fogland; France upon timingrants; Clark is Governor; The "American "Party," Hard Times and their Remedy, Distress in Constitution, Torontomorate at Albary Ac.

II. NOTES OF A NORTHERN TRIP-No. I: Letter from Our Own Correspondent. III. LIBERIA AS IT IS-II: Letter from Our Own

IV. EUROPE: Three Days Later Intelligence: Arrival of the Canadian at Portiand; Progress of the Siege of

V..NEW-YORK RISTORICAL SOCIETY: Semi-Cen-

VI. NEW PUBLICATIONS: A South Side View of Slavery by Nehemish Adams; The Newsboy,

Slavery, by Nehemish Adams; The Newsboy.

VII..THE MARVELS OF GHOST-SEEING: Judge Edmonds and the Lost Fassengers of the Arctic.

VIII..REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and most conspicuous form the latest and most important events that have transpired in the City. United States, Mexico, Havana, and Europec.

IX. POLITICAL INFELLIGENCE: New York Election; Maine, Massachasetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana and Hilmois Elections.

X. NORTH AND SOUTH: By Mrs. Gaskell, author of Mary Barton, Ruth Cranford, &c.

XI.. THE WILLIAMSBURGH RIOT: The Verdict of the Jury. XII. BEING OUT

XV..TELEGRAPH: The Latest News received by

Teigraph.

XVI. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stoca, Grain, Provision, and Cattle Markets; very fully and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 6; cents. Senson copy for one year, \$2; three copies \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12.

A VISIT TO THE SCENE OF THE TYPES,-We make the following extract from a letter by an officer of the British Pacific squadron, published in the Lon-

the British Facinc squarron, published in the London journals:

"Nukahiva, one of the Marquesas, we also visited. The bay, in fine weather, is the most magnificent piece of scenery that can be imagined. It is perfectly land-locked, in shape of a horse-shoe, and surrounded by hills about 1,000 to 1,200 feet high. The first part of our stay there, the weather was very fine, and we enjoyed ourselves much. During the latter part of our stay it rained incessantly, and so heavily as to prevent our goleg on shore. The French have a settlement here, consisting of a wretched fort of three guns, several neatly-built houses, occupied by the Governor and his officers, and the rest, store-houses for salt provisions.—the resources of the Island not furnishing adequate supplies for 150 sattlers, who are soldiers of the colonial regiments of France. They are obliged to be exceedingly cautious with the natives, who do not appear to like them much, and great precantion has to be used to prevent a surprise by them, which occurred ones, and nearly all the French were killed by the blacks. There is always a French ship of war there, the captain of which acts as Governor. The natives are a fine race—dark copper celor, and attoock all over the body and face, and some of them have a terrific aspect. Their column is generally that were by our common parent. and some of them have a terrific aspect. Tacir contume is generally that were by our common parent. Adam, but they are very fond of European clothes, and wear them with a great air. The women are not bad-looking, and have a little more dress than the man, although their spare attire would alarm some of our good folks at home. They are expert swimmers, which they mansged to held aloft most cleverly. The Island abounds with cocoanuts, bananas and guavas, and all sorts of vegetables grow profusely. If go are also very numerous, but cannot be obtained by us at any price. Melville's Types gives a most interesting account of these Islands, although rather comeaned."

New-Bork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

The adjourned Convention of Railroad Reprecentatives met at the Astor House, last night, and passed a series of important resolutions in regard to fares, baggage, running trains, &c. The deadhead question was not definitely disposed of. The Convention is to meet again in December.

By the Canada, at Halifax, we have four days later intelligence from Europe. There are some important rumors from the seat of war, but it is doubtful what amount of credence they are entitled to. At any rate, they appear very ugly for the allies. We give a pretty full abstract under our telegraphic head.

"WILL YE BIE!"

There is more property in the United States this 23d of November, 1854, than there was at the corresponding period of any previous year since the world was made. There are more able, skillful bands ready to work that property over into such shapes as will render it most available for human sustenance and comfort than there were in any previous year. Art, Science, Invention, even Agriculture, have made rapid strides: and it is a moderate estimate that each day's work is worth on the average ten per cent. more-that is, it will produce ten per cent, more than the labor of twenty years ago would have done. All manner of Fabrics, Wares, and Implements, are made cheaper than they were until recently; so that any one for a specific sum of money can buy more of every thing but Food -than he formerly could. And, though our summer crops were extensively shortened by the severe drouth, yet the fine and mild autumn has done much to remedy that digaster. There will be far less Feed required this winter, because the grass has held out so long; a large supply of Butter and Cheese has been made since the fall rains commenced; everything on the ground has been harvested in excellent condition; and we shall have far more Pork and Beef than we should have had but for the remarkable fineness of the season now closing. Still, there is less of Indian Corn, less of Wheat, and we think less of Oats, in the country, than an average season would have insured; but there are enough of these for home use and a little to send abroad. The country in general is healthy, and the great body of the people were never more willing to work. So far as internal inflaences alone are regarded, this ought to be a sea-

son of general prosperity. And yet we all do know that the times are emphatically hard. Mechanics and manufacturers are contracting their operations. Many farmers also are unable to keep so many hired laborers at work as they have hitherto done. Banks are from necessity reducing their discounts. Many buildings are stopped half way to completion, their owners being bankrupt. Real Estate, especially if requiring further outlay to render it fully productive, is unsalable except at ruinous prices. Bankers have stopped or all but wound Unfinished Railreads are cpt short,

awaiting times when perfectly good bonds can be sold at twenty per cent. discount, or when meney can be procured on ample security at ten or twelve per cent. At least two hundred thou sand men, the discarded servitors of many a gallant but luckless enterprise, who have been driven into cities and villages by the failure of their accustomed employment, are now auxiously seeking work for the winter, and seeking in vain. The Cities cannot hire and pay them; the Country does not call for them, or they lack travelmoney to enable them to respond to the call. Stagnation and dismay are general, and thousands who have property enough, if it could be sold at anything like cost, to pay all they owe. are hopelessly, dumbly awaiting the shock of ac-

tual bankruptev. These movidingly idle workmen would gladly work, if work were to be had. The factories, founderies, mines, mills, furnaces, in which they should find work, are closed or not half working. because money cannot be obtained wherewith to run them, or the products to which they are foreign spirits also consumed by them, the conadapted cannot be sold. The money which should have kept this Labor and other capital in healthy activity has been drained off to Europe to pay for Foreign Fabrics, and there is voracious demand for more to follow it. Let any Bank venture to extend its discounts, and its bills immedistely return upon it in quest of specie to send abroad, and it must curtail or become insolvent. So the laborer and the factory stand idle, while the life-blood of business is swept away to Europe to pay for the fabrica that they would

gladly produce. Let us suppose, now, that word were passed around that the balance of teade should no longer be against us-that henceforth we should import no more Wares and Fabrics than we could easily pay for, and that the residue required by our needs should be produced at home—is there one single human being within the boundaries of our Union who would not hear the tidings with joy ? Might not the very usurers and and sheriffs who alone are making money out of the public distress be willing to stop where they stand, considering that the property they have acquired so cheaply would speedily rise to its fair value How joyfully would our beleaguered citizens and laborers hear that their various occupations were about to resume their natural activity, and that the whir of wheels and the din of hammers would soon make the air cheerful again! Has not the very Shipping Interest, which has believed that Free Trade would Insure it immense and enduring prosperity, received a lesson not seen to be forgotten ! Would not even the Importers, who have been taught to believe us their enemy, be glad to secure full payment of the balances now due them, at the cost of more limited markets hereafter? Would not the Railroadbuilders, who last year went in for Iron dutyfree, prefer that the Country should make iron at home and be able to pay for it rather than it should obtain it nominally cheaper abroad and have neither cash nor acceptable credit to buy it with !

Let the word be once passed that the Tariff (in substance) of 1842 would speedily supplant that of '46, and there is not a square mile of the whole country which would not feel the impulse of returning prosperity. Stocks and bonds would rise. Leans on good security would once more be negotisble. Real estate would have a cash value once more. Mills, Factories and Machinery would once more be in request. We should have the pleasure of advertising once more that me chanics or laborers are wanted in this or that locality, to relieve the present dreary columns of places wanted with next to nobody wanting men. Hope would be revived, confidence renewed, by a simple assurance that we were to make our own Wares and Fabrics again, instead of continuing to plunge deeper and deeper in debt for them.

"But," says or e, "I and my set will go with you for a Tariff if you will cease your opposition to Slavery." "Agreed." says another; " my set will go with you if you will only join us " in advocating Nativelam."-No, gentlemen we ask none of you to waive your prepossessions on other topics; why should you exact such a sacrifice of us? Be Pro-Slavery, be Native, if you think best; but join us in restoring work to the unemployed and bread to the hungry, and then we will fight out our differences on other ques tions at leisure. We do n't ask you to help re vise the Tariff for our sakes, or for those of any section or class whatever; we have no interest that directly requires Protection; no interest save in common with the whole People. Tae East can stand Free Trade as long as the West: the North as well as the South. The whole country is now suffering because of the false policy which triumphed in '46, and all should unite in reversing it. But we have no opinions to sell to secure that end, and we don't want to buy any. If those who trace our present dirasters to their true cause will unite in removing that cause, we shall rejoice: if not, we must endeavor to live without. We would gladly see the right prevail. but to secure it we shall neither compromise our principles nor stifle our convictions.

THE MAINE LAW IN ENGLAND.

Pertinacity is the keystone of the character of Englishmen. They are very slow in taking up an idea, but very determined, when they do take it up, in persisting until it be fully carried out. Without running too far back we can cite several instances, within our own recollection, in which this has been exemplified. The abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts, (which placed the whole body of Dissenters in an unfair, because unequal, position)—the removal of the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics-the carrying of Parliamentary Reform-the abolition of Negco Slavery - the curtailment of the monstrous Caurch Establishment of Ireland-the repeal of the more oppressive taxes (newspaper stamps and adver tisement duties) upon the diffusion of knowledgethe abolition of the punishment of death, save for the very heaviest offenses-the carrying of Free Trade and the Abelition of the Corn Laws, by the late Sir Robert Peel-the all but abolition of flogging in the Army and Navy-the surrendering by the Crown of the arbitrary practice of Impressment-all these, with many other things, have literally been wrung by the people of England from their Legislators and their Government, by means of constant and untiring agitation, which, in some instances, had been pertinaciously continued from a period beyond the memory of living men. The restrictions, by act of Parliament, upon the civil rights of Dissenters and Roman Catholics, had been complained of from the time of Queen Anne. Parliamentary Reform had first been agitated under the patronage of the elder Pitt. when he was Minister to George II , and the prosecution of the other reforms had been kept up, from father to son, in most instances, until, at last, the Executive were fairly badgered into conceding what was required.

The Temperance cause in Great Britain and Ireland may be said to have first been fairly brought before the public, in a substantive shape, by the remarkable " sayings and doings" of Theobald Mathew, who is now, we perceive, at Madeira, in the hope of improving his health, which has suffered very greatly from the wear and tear of mind and body during twenty years of unexampled labor and excitement. Millions took the pledge (to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors) and very many of these were faithful to their vows, selemaly made before God and men. Many relapsed, no doubt-but that Father Mathew effected very great benefits, there is not the slightest question. That his exertions were peeded may be judged from the statistical fact that, calculating only on the quantity of gin and whisky distilled in England, Ireland and Scotland, and not taking into account the vast quantity of sumption of native spirits by every man, woman and child in Scotland was four gallons a year; in Ireland, nearly three; and in England two gallons. This average was made on comparison with the amount of native distillation, and the respective numbers of the population in each county. This average was sworn to before a Committee of the House of Lords, and has never been denied. Surely, therefore. Father Mathew's mission was loudly called

In truth it was a noble mission, though too much for the strength of one man. As one of his enlogists lately said, at a meeting held in Dublin to address him before his departure for Madeira, he is a man "who had advocated a great principle for the redemption of man against one of the besetting sins of mankind:" he had stood forth, "not for workly greatness, nor for worldly reward, but for that principle which must bring happiness and comfort to his fellow creatures. But though worldly honors and rewards were not given to Father Mathew, and the historian in future ages might not dwell on his worldly acts and position, still he could tell of incidents which would bring satisfaction to the mind of every one who read his history. He could tell of multitudes of families, of children, born and brought up in misery and crime, and of wives and husbands suffering from the baneful effects of intemperance, who had been reclaimed and rendered happy; how he had come forth to counciate a great principle, and by introducing the wedge into society, and attacking the great enemy of mankind in its strongholds, brought comfort and happiness into thousands and thou-

sands of homes. What one man has been unable to do, though he has achieved wonders, may be done by the power of aggregation. Scattered all over Great Britsin and Ireland are numerous but isolated Temperance Societies which have hitherto had no unity of action. They have been kept together in some slight state of connection by their publications: they have interchanged lecturers and public speakers. No doubt, the lectures of Mr. Gough have been instrumental, in the old country, in extending the feeling of antipathy to intoxication and the beverages by which that body-and-soul-destroying evil s created and fostered. At last, it has become fashionable to advocate Temperance. The United Kingdom Alliance Association, established last year, "for the purpose of promoting the total suppression of the traffic of intoxicating liquors in Great Britain and Ireland," has just held a

great public meeting at Mauchester, and baving

agreed to raise \$50,000 for a Temperance League Fund, (wherewith, as in the case of the Anti-Corn Law Fund, to fight the battle throughout the country and in Parliament,) the sum of \$7,000 was raised within five minutes after the suggestion was started. This is encouraging; but \$50,000 are not sufficient. Not ten times that amount will successfully grapple with the leviathan vice of intemperance.

The Earl of Harrington (known in early life as one of the British soldiers, and a personal friend of Byron's, who had battled for the independence of Greece.) was Chairman of the Manchester meeting, and supported by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan several Members of Parliament, a great many rich capitalists, and a numerous array of the clergy of various denominations. When the famous Anti Corn Law League beld their first meeting, in the same room, the attendance was very far from being as good as this.

The introduction of the Maine Liquor Law, and nothing less, is what the Temperance League now strive for. Lord Harrington stated his belief "that the Government, so far from being losers by the change, would be gainers after a short time, for the revenue now derived from the consumption of intoxicating liquors would be replaced by the saving of expenses in gaols, police and penal settlements. The publicans would not be losers, for the people must still consume refreshments, and they would be enabled to censume still more when invigorated and enriched by the removal of temptations to intemperance." The reduction in the price of food, by applying to its proper destination the immense quantity of grain now used in distilling liquid poison, is another element of national gain which should be considered, for it is most important. The motion adopted at the public meet-

That this meeting regards the traffic in intoxicating drinks, as beverages, as a social naisance, which, indefensible on any ground of public utility, and always and inevitably injurious to the physical and noral welfare of the community, ought at once and altogether to be removed."

Thus auspiciously has commenced a system of egitation in England which, if carried on with spirit and perseverance, must be attended with the best national results.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

Prior to the late Election the "Know-Nothing" lodge at Lansingburgh, Reusselaer Co., bad on its rolls the names of two hundred and ninetyeight members. These, as we are credibly informed, were numbered from No. 1 to 298 inclusive, in the order of their admission late the lodge, and each was provided with a ballot for Ullmann & Co., bearing his own number both inside and out, which ballot he was required to deposit at an early hour, while a sharp eyed spy was deputed to stand at the poll and check each vote as it come in, taking care that the right man voted it. If any one presented a vote that did not bear his proper number, he was spotted; and if any man was behind at the hour when he ought to have voted, a nimble Committee was sent after him. When the boxes were turned, a Committee stood ready to note every vote as it was opened, and if No. 178, or any other number, did not happen to carry the Hindoo nominees throughout, then No. 178, or whomsoever was implicated by the revelation, was kicked out of the lodge forthwith. -It is possible that the above may be incorrect in some particular, but in substance it is well vouched for and undoubtedly correct.

We ask those who have some notion of Liberty, and especially of an unconstrained Suffrage, to pender these facts. Were they essentially surpassed by anything that occurred during the Jacbin Reign of Terror in France? Here were Whigs and Democrats, Temperance and Liquor men, vehemently suspected of wishing to vote as their own judgment directed; and such were the means taken to frustrate that wish. How are bad candidates to be rebuked and good men preferred under an espionage and coercion so rig-

When the "Know-Nothings" were first heard of, it was given out that they were an organization of unaspiring citizens bent on the correction of abuses and frauds in Naturalization, illegal voting. corruption in elections, the tyranny of Caucuses, &c.. &c. Believing these representations, we said some good natured things of the "Know-Nothings," for we believed, and still believe, that there was a real necessity for such work as they proposed to undertake. But it is the inevitable bane of all secret, underhand operations on public affairs that they create two new and more formidable evils for every one they attempt to correct. The tyranny of the Caucus system was never before so stringent as it is under the domination of the "Know Nothings:" there were never before so many and such gross knaveries perpetrated with regard to any election as by the "Know-Nothings" in our late sanvass; and the free exercise of the Right of Suffrage was never more hampered and invaded. "If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry !"

We copy in another column from the Washington correspondence of The North American an account of the projects of the so-called Central American Land and Mining Company, which fully confirms the statements we have several times laid before our readers concerning that institution. These projects are simply to procure a confirmation of the grants nominally made on Jan. 24, 1839, and in June of the same year by the Chief of the Mosquito Indians to Peter and Thomas Shepherd and Stanislas Thomas Haly, never executed, revoked on May 23, 1841, by the then Chief, acting under the advice of Col. Macdonald, the egent of the British Government, and afterward more decisively by the present Chief under the advice of Mr. Walker, Macdonald's predecessor. In this last revocation it was set fouth that the grants were originally null, because the grantors were drunk when they made them, because they were contrary to the laws of England, then in force in the country, and be cause no equivalent had ever been received for them. These decrees are still in force, and though various attempts have been made to get the British Government to annul them, nothing has been accomplished in that quarter. Under these revoked and exploded grants the Central American Land and Mining Company now propose to occupy and colonize the coast, -hoping, bowever, to obtain an additional title through the consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to their

The coast which it is proposed thus to colonize, and on which the writer of The North American fondly imagines an Anglo-Saxon Republic in full blast, well provided, doubtless, with niggers, and all other demestic institutions entitling it to an-

nexation to the United States, is a succession of unwholesome swamps, where only niggers and native Indians could ever exist in any numbers. Perhaps, however, the Company may have some patent process for draining and clearing the country on a large scale, by which they can speedily render it fit for habitation. If so, we shall watch its application with as great interest as the return of prosperity to the Stock Exchange, where the stock shares of mining and colonizing enterprises, whether based on annuiled grants or not, are just now in a state of most lamentable depression.

THE MAINE LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

The State Temperance Society of Connecticut held its annual meeting in Hartford on the 16th inst. The officers elected for the ensuing year were mostly the same as last year-B. HUDSON, of Hartford, President: a Vice-President for each County, an Executive Committee, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

There was the usual routine of resolutions and speeches. Prominent among those who took part the discussions were B. W. Tompkins, of Norwich, C. B. Lines, of New-Haven, and Charles Chapman, Esq., of Hartford. But the most interesting feature of the meeting was

the reports from different individuals in regard to the happy working of our glorious Liquor Law. A

great number of incidents were mentioned, and cases eported, showing the good results already achieved by this most righteous act. I will mention some of

A man was spoken of who employs a great number of truckmen. Before the 1st of August he was not in favor of the Maine Law. Now, he is. He has seen its happy effects on his own men, and on his gains. Before our Liquor Law went into operation, his men were often in the grog-shop, his horses were standing idle, and he had every reason to suppose that some times his money went to pay for the grog; or, however this may have been, he now received larger returns from the labor of his teams. His horses, also, look better-are evidently better cared-for, and better used -even while they do more work. The men, also, go about their business more cheerfully, and have less trouble among themselves. So he has good reason for being in favor of the Maine Law.

A dry grocer's experience was mentioned. He is now doing double the business he did a year ago. He had just sold thirty barrels of apples to persons who hardly pretended to buy anything but rum before this law went into operation. An Irish woman came into his store with a roll of bills in her hand. It was so strange an experience to her to have so much money she hardly knew what to do with it. But set ting her wits to work, she bought almost everything she could think of, and finally had one dollar left "There," she said, handing the last dollar to the rocer, "you keep that for me until I come again, and then I shall want to buy something more." And this man is not only having so much more trade, but in some instances old topers, now made sober by the kind operation of our law, have come in and paid up

old debts of years standing.

Another case was reported of a man's having rented a house to an Irishman's wife and daughters. The man himself was a drunkard, and paid nothing toward the rent. The women had for years carned their own living and his also, and hired the tenement in which to house his sottish idleness. But our law made him a sober man. He went to work, earned some money, and out of his first earnings went to the landlord with ten dollars to pay the quarter's rent. He said he had some money, and he thought he would come and pay the rent. "You know," he says, I have not been very well for some years past, and not able to do much work; but I have been a great deal better for a few weeks now, and have been able to work quite stendily; and I hope now I shall be able to help my family much more than I have done. They have had a hard time white I have "been sick so much." Yes, the landlord knew the family had had a hard time, and he knew why they had it, but he thought best not to say much about it, but told the man be was very glad he was better now, and hoped he would continue so, and be able to aid his family, for they needed his assistance.

The experience of a manufacturer was given. was asked to contribute \$10 toward the Carson League, in one of our counties. He said he could well afford to give \$50, or even \$200 if necessary to sustein the Maine Law; it was worth more than that to him. Before it went into operation, regularly after pay-day, there was trouble among his help. He had often to convert his office into a sort of police court. He had to hear complaints; mediate the settlement of difficulties; there were fights; men were off; machinery was standing still; and he had been obliged to discharge most valuable hands. Now those things have passed away; all goes on as smoothly and quietly as a piece of well-oiled machinery. There is more work done; it is better done; more money made by the employes; more laid up by the workmen, besides the increase of home comforts in their families.

And thus the story ran. A flood of evidence was poured upon us in proof that our Liquor Law is doing s work well. Many other incidents were mentioned equally interesting and encouraging with those I have now given. The meeting was not large, but contained a fair representation of the active temperance men of the State, and an earnest, strong, hopeful spirit pervaded all its deliberations. We have increasing evidence that the Maine Law is gaining strength all the time. We trust it is already one of the fixtures of our domestic policy, and will perpetu ate its benign influence to the end of time. Surely, the results already reached are worth ten thousand times all the toil it has cost to obtain them.

TEMPERANCE, &c., IN MASSACHUSETTS -An old friend at Chicopee, Mass., forwarding his \$6 for another year of THE DAILY TRIBUSE, (which he says he cannot do without,) incidentally observes:

he cannot do without,) incidentally observes:

"I must add, I cannot wait for your State official canvass before I hurrah for Clark and the death and burial of rum! in the old Empire State. I am heartily rejoiced to see your State wheeling into the temperance ranks, and I hope the demon will be buried so deep that there will be no possibility of a resurrection.

"I also entertain an ardent hope that the next Legislature of the old Bay State will make a 'Maine' Law' that will do the thing up as it should be, 'Know-Nothing' as it will undoubtedly be.

"The present law is worse than none, as it is executed—or rather not executed. Rum and Pateriotism is too much the order of the day in our flourishing village: yet there is virtue enough left to send our quota (3) of therough temperance representatives."

GOV. RYNDERS .- The Cleveland Plaindealer, edited by the Nebraska and Popular Sovereignty Postmaster f the Forest City, nominates Isaiah Rynders, " with his brass baby-waker and famous Empire Club," as suitable persons for the governing of the Territory PEACHES-Two CROPS a YEAR - A peach-tree upon

the farm of John Iseet of Leesburg, Va., is reported as bearing the second crop of peaches this year. The first crop ripered early, and the tree then bloomed again, and though of smaller growth, the peaches of the second crop perfected themselves so as to be eatable, and flavored with the taste of those of the first

The Oldest Resident Departed.—Benjamin Jones, of East Cleveland, died yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., at his residence, and his funeral will be attended to morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The cause of his death was a splinter in a finger, producing inflammation, which extended to his lungs. Mr. Jones was 76 years of age, and was, we believe, the oldest living resident of Cuyahoga County. In April, 1804, he settled near his late residence, cleared four acres of land, inclosed it with a brush fence, and without plowing dug holes and planted corn. He assisted in "raising" the first frame house in Cleveland, and the first church in Euclid.

[Cleveland Herald, 24s.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. FOUR DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIPAX

SEVASTOPOL NOT YET TAKEN.

LARGE ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Cotton Quiet-Consols 93 5-8

HALIFAN, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1854. The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 11th inst, reached her dock here at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock last night.
The Canada reports, Nov. 20, at 8:25 A. M., passed the R. M. steamship Arabia.

The steamship Hermann left Southampton for

New-York on the 8th inst., with 175 passes gers and a fair cargo. The Collins steamship Baltic arrived at Liverpad

at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 7th inst.
The steamship Union arrived off Cowes on Mod day, the 6th. The United States steam-frigate San Jacinto sailed

on the 7th from Southampton for Bordeaux, there to take on board Mr. Soule, and convey him to Santagdar. Mr. Soulé proceeded vià Paris for Bordeaux. The African Mail steamship Forerunner was

wrecked on Lozenzo Point, Madeira, on the 25th Oc. tober. Fourteen of the fifty souls on board were lost. Thirty-five ships belonging to Edward Oliver, of Liverpool, were advertised for sale at that port on the 23d November.

THE WAR.

Sevastopol holds stoutly out. The substance of the news is that the allies had met with an important check, and had not made much progress. General Canrobert sends officially to the French Minister of War, under date 22d October, that "the French approaches continued to advance according to previ-ous plans. The difficulties met with are two-fold, viz: The rocky nature of the soil, and secondly the heavy caliber of the enemy's artillery, while the French can only depend on their 68-pounders and 12-inch mortars. This explains the detay."

"On the night of the 20th, the enemy attempted to spike the French guns, but failed, and the Russians who did enter the batteries were killed. The French losses are not so great as might be expected, and the wounded are all rent to Constantinople, where the hospitals are in an effective condition. The health of the army is on the whole satisfactory, although sickness has appeared among the guaners from the ships.

(tipned.) CANROBERT."

The total French loss from the 17th to the 28th Oc-

tober was 500. Private accounts in the Moniteur contain the French

narrative to Oct. 33. On the 25th ult. 20,000 Russians attacked the

French rear, which was defended by the Turks from the redouts, and took possession of them. The English commenced an attack, and sent word to Gen. Caurobert, who hastened the second division and a squadron of Chasseurs to their rebef. The united Free ch and English cavalry repulsed the enemy by a brilliant charge, in which the combat was sustained five minutes with the sword. The positions were retained. The English loss was 400, and the French loss not quite so great.

Merchikoff's statement is that General Ligrandi took four redouts, two of which he destroyed, and the other two he retained and fortified. The Russiase estimate the loss of English cavalry at 500. Sixty English prisoners were taken.

On the 26th October the French hal advanced their trenches within 300 yards of the Russian works and the Chasseurs de Vincennes killed all the Russian artillerymen who showed themselves at the em-

From Odessa it is stated that an assault was looked for by the besieged during the night of the 28th.

The Banchee steamer arrived at Constantinople with news to the 30th. The cannonades were then very violent on both sides, and the damage was great. On the 1st November the siege works were so far advanced that the third parallel was opened. It would be complete in eight or ten days.

Menchikoff reports, via St. Petersburg, that to the evening of the 3d of November the siege continued without a result. The fire from the English side had become weaker. The damage done to the Russian works was not much, and was immediately repaired. Nothing can be attempted against the northern side of Sevastopol. The communication remains open.

It was reported (doubtfully) that the Grand Duke Constantine was in the City of Sevastopol.

The English reports say that the City of Sevastopol

s in ruins, that unburied corpses poison the air, an that the commanders of the allied army refused Menchikoff the three hours he asked to bury the dead. The Russian loss since the commencement of the siege is estimated at 12,000 men. The English assert that Menchikoff hoisted the Hospital flag over his principal magazine, and that they fired shell upon &

The Turkish Bulletin (doubtful) says that a dieturbance had occurred within Sevastopol on the part of the people, who wished to surrender, and the Polish deserters say that a meeting of troops had occurred to plunder the spirit-stores. The blockede is ordered to be extended to all the

Russian ports in the Black Sea and Azoff. LONDON, Friday, 8 P. M .- There is no later norm

from the Crimea. The Moniteur of this morning pub lishes a dispatch received by Government from Gen. Canrobert, dated at Headquarters, Savastopol, Oct. 28, saying the works of the siege are being continued. On the 25th, the Russian army appeared on the Plains of Balaklava, but the battle which took place was d no particular consequence, although the English ex-perienced some loss in a charge which was repulsed by them with great vigor. On the following ing 5,000 men left Sevastopol and attacked the left wing of the British troops, but were beaten beck-The Russians then rallied again and repeated the tack, but were again defeated with considerable loss The Baltic fleet is still in Kielbay-no sailing orders having been received. The steamers are fully coaled and ready for sea.

The Turks at Kars, and the Russians at Telis, had gone into winter quarters.

GERMANY.

Vienna advices report that, on the 8th inst., Austris and Bavaria came to a satisfactory understanding the Russian question. Austria coincides with Prusts in postponia: the deliberations of the Germanic Dist on the war question until the arrival of the Case's reply to the last Prussian note. Indications see thrown out that Russia will reply to the Prusian note, if Prussia will obtain a guarantee from France. England and Austria, that they will not go in the demands beyond the four points, Russia will be all ing to negotiate on that basis.

ENGLAND.

In London, on Nov. 9, Lord Mayor's day was day celebrated. The new Lord Mayor of London, Alder man Moon, gave a grand banquet to the Cables. Ministers and Embassadors. Mr. Buchanan present. The French Minister expressed the hope that at that moment all the allied flags were wave over the ruins of Sevastopel. Earl Aberdeen verted to his efforts to preserve poace, and said the